

his copy of the document covering the original shipment. Where the reconsignment is to another proprietor, a new document shall be prepared and prominently marked with the word "Reconsignment".

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1362, as amended, (26 U.S.C. 5212); sec. 232, Pub. L. 96-223, 94 Stat. 278 (26 U.S.C. 5181))

§ 19.1001 Consignee premises.

(a) *General.* When spirits are received by transfer in bond, the proprietor shall examine each conveyance to determine whether the locks, seals, or other devices are intact upon arrival at his premises. If the locks, seals or other devices are not intact, he shall immediately notify the appropriate TTB officer, before removal of any spirits from the conveyance. The consignee shall determine the quantity of spirits received and record the quantity and the date received on the document received with the shipment. The consignee shall retain the document as the record of receipt required by § 19.984.

(b) *Portable containers.* When spirits are received in barrels, drums, or similar portable containers, the proprietor shall examine each container and, unless the transfer was made in a secured conveyance and the seals or other devices are intact on arrival, verify the contents of each container. The proprietor shall record the quantity received for each container on a list, and shall attach a copy of the list to the invoice or other document received with the shipment.

(c) *Bulk conveyances and pipelines.* When spirits are received in bulk conveyances or by pipeline, the consignee shall gauge the spirits received and shall record the quantity so determined on the invoice or other document received with shipment. However, the appropriate TTB officer may waive the requirement for gauging spirits on receipt by pipeline if, because of the location of the premises, there will be no jeopardy to the revenue.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1358, as amended, 1362, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5204, 5212); sec. 232, Pub. L. 96-223, 94 Stat. 278 (26 U.S.C. 5181))

§ 19.1002 Prohibited uses, transfers, and withdrawals.

No person shall withdraw, use, sell, or otherwise dispose of distilled spirits (including fuel alcohol) produced under this subpart for other than fuel use. The law imposes criminal penalties on any person who withdraws, uses, sells or otherwise disposes of distilled spirits (including fuel alcohol) produced under this subpart for other than fuel use.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1398, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5601); sec. 232, Pub. L. 96-223, 94 Stat. 278 (26 U.S.C. 5181))

MATERIALS FOR RENDERING SPIRITS UNFIT FOR BEVERAGE USE

§ 19.1005 Authorized materials.

(a) *General.* The appropriate TTB officer shall determine and authorize for use materials for rendering spirits unfit for beverage use which will not impair the quality of the spirits for fuel use. Spirits treated under this section will be considered rendered unfit for beverage use and eligible for withdrawal as fuel alcohol.

(b) *List.* The appropriate TTB officer will compile and issue periodically a list of materials authorized for rendering spirits unfit for beverage use. The list will specify for each material (1) name and (2) quantity required to render spirits unfit for beverage use. The list may be obtained by accessing the TTB Web site (<http://www.ttb.gov>).

(c) *Authorized material.* Until issuance of the initial list of materials authorized for rendering spirits unfit for beverage use, proprietors are authorized to add to each 100 gallons of spirits any of the following materials in the quantities specified.

(1) 2 gallons or more of—

(i) Gasoline or automotive gasoline (for use in engines which require unleaded gasoline Environmental Protection Agency and manufacturers specifications may require that unleaded gasoline be used to render the spirits unfit for beverage use).

(ii) Kerosene,

(iii) Deodorized kerosene,

(iv) Rubber hydrocarbon solvent,

(v) Methyl isobutyl ketone,

(vi) Mixed isomers of nitropropane,

(vii) Heptane, or,